UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1991/2/Add.5
24 October 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
21 January-1 February 1991
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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* E/C.2/1991/1.

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Note

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status in categories I and II shall submit to the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. Based on findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, at its session in 1981, decided that "quadrennial reports to be submitted by non-governmental organizations for its session should be limited to no more than two pages single-spaced". Furthermore, the Committee at its session in 1989, stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Pursuant to the above decisions, the Secretariat, in January 1990, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of the quadrennial report.

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced, as submitted, by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

READEX FICHE

1. AMERICA MIDEAST EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING SERVICES, INC.

(Category II)

America Mideast Educational and Training Services (AMIDEAST) is a private, non-profit organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., with a network of field offices located in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the West Bank/Gaza and Yemen. AMIDEAST's mission is to promote United States/Middle East co-operation and understanding through education, information and development programmes. AMIDEAST demonstrates its support for the work, purposes and principles of the United Nations in the implementation of programmes that promote the development of local institutions. AMIDEAST's geographical representation and sources of funding have remained consistent throughout the period under review.

This report will cover activities of AMIDEAST since it attained consultative status (category II) on 22 May 1985. Although AMIDEAST's activities extend to economic, social, health and technological development, the organization recognizes the United Nations special and profound commitment to human rights, and therefore, for reasons of brevity, this report will focus primarily on action in that field. During the period under consideration, through its Legal Education and Training Project, AMIDEAST has sought to promote human rights and the rule of law in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. This project has been implemented through the sponsorship and organization of conferences, meetings of experts, study programmes, publications, research, consultations and institutional support.

Conferences, seminars and colloquia AMIDEAST has underwritten, co-sponsored, organized or otherwise supported

(a) December 1985: conference on Peoples' Rights; Center for International Legal and Economic Studies of Zagazig University, Egypt;

(b) December 1985: conference on Criminal Justice; Reform, Education and Human Rights in the Arab World; International Institute for the Higher Study of Criminal Sciences, Siracusa, Italy. Several dozen United Nations documents were distributed to all participants. It was the first opportunity for many of the participants to review the documents. AMIDEAST's efforts were commended by the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, D.C., in a letter dated 4 February 1986 (copy available with the Secretariat);

(c) October 1986: conference on Women, Leadership and Democracy; Federation of Professional and Business Women of Jordan;

(d) December 1986: conference on Measuring Human Rights Performance; Center for International Legal and Economic Studies of Zagazig University, Egypt;

(e) December 1986: Meeting of a committee of experts on the preparation of a draft Arab charter on human and peoples' rights; International Institute for the Higher Study of Criminal Sciences, Siracusa, Italy;

(f) April 1987: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Red Crescent Society of Morocco, and attended by cadres of that organization;

(g) June 1987: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for representatives of the judiciary and of the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Interior;

(h) July 1987: seminar/colloquium on International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, Centre de documentation et de diffusion du droit humanitaire et des droits de l'homme, in Tunisia;

(i) October 1987: seminar on The Rights of Children, Moroccan League for the Protection of Children;

(j) December 1987: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for journalists;

(k) December 1987: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for representatives of the medical professions;

(l) September 1988: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for representatives of private voluntary organizations and social organizations;

(m) September 1988: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for teachers and members of Parent/Teacher Associations;

(n) October 1988: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for representatives of youth organizations;

(o) January 1989: seminar on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Red Crescent Society of Morocco, for youth leaders from the provinces;

(p) February 1989: seminar on Ensuring Justice in the Tax System; Federation of Business and Professional Women of Jordan;

(q) March 1989: Third National Conference of the Tunisian League for Human Rights;

(r) April 1989: Regional conference on Human Rights in the Arab World; Arab Thought Forum, Amman, Jordan;

(s) August 1989: seminar on Constitutions and Human Rights; International Academy of Constitutional Law, Tunis, Tunisia;

(t) September 1989: seminar on Jordan's Parliamentary Elections; Federation of Professional and Business Women of Jordan.

Human rights study programmes sponsored by AMIDEAST

Through its Legal Education and Training Project, during the period under review, AMIDEAST sponsored 86 institutional or specialized study programmes focusing on human rights, international humanitarian law and constitutional law for members of the legal profession, judges, scholars and representatives of local non-governmental organizations. In addition AMIDEAST sponsored six human rights research projects by scholars at Arab universities. AMIDEAST purchased, assembled and donated significant library collections on human rights and international and constitutional law to eight law schools in the Middle East and North Africa.

AMIDEAST also organized four technical assistance visits by internationally recognized experts to consult with representatives of local organizations and with organs of the judiciary in the Middle East/North Africa region.

Co-operation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

(a) UNRWA: AMIDEAST staff in Jerusalem and Gaza consult with UNRWA on a regular basis about the educational and training needs of the Palestinian population under their jurisdiction. UNRWA employees have also received training in AMIDEAST-funded programmes in computer applications in the field of health care;

(b) WHO: AMIDEAST staff in Jerusalem have had substantive meetings with representatives of WHO to exchange information on what the respective groups are doing in the field of health manpower training;

(c) UNDP: AMIDEAST/Washington, D.C., organized the study tour for the members of the joint Nicosia Master Plan team to the United States in September 1987.

AMIDEAST representatives have met periodically with UNDP resident representatives in Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt and the West Bank/Gaza, and have made several visits to UNDP headquarters in New York to exchange information about respective programmes.

Participation at meetings at the United Nations

AMIDEAST representatives attended the annual DPI/NGO conferences each year from 1986 to 1989. In addition, an AMIDEAST representative attended numerous meetings of the Committee on Human Rights during the review period.

2. ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

(Category II)

The Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) was founded in 1959 to promote international action to end apartheid and has worked closely with a wide range of United Nations bodies and agencies to promote this objective. It has, in particular, sought to promote United Nations policy in relation to sanctions against South Africa and sought the strict implementation of measures imposed by the United Nations - in particular, the mandatory arms embargo. It is also engaged in educating international public opinion as to the nature of apartheid and in this regard has worked closely with the United Nations.

During this period its membership has grown significantly, reaching over 20,000 individual members and 1,000 affiliated organizations. There are members in all continents, although membership is primarily British-based.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement continues to be financed primarily by voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations. However, it has continued to receive small grants for specific projects from United Nations bodies - in particular, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council

The Anti-Apartheid Movement's relations with the Council have primarily been with the Commission on Human Rights. The Movement has made close contact with the Commission, especially the Ad Hoc Working Group on Southern Africa. Representatives of the Movement have presented evidence annually to the Working Group and have assisted the Group in identifying experts to give evidence on human rights violations.

Co-operation with other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

AAM has maintained extensive co-operation with a wide variety of United Nations bodies and agencies - in particular, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Centre Against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia. It has attended, during this period, several conferences organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Council for Namibia - for example:

(a) Assisting the Special Committee in the organization of a seminar on the United Nations arms embargo, in London in May 1986;

(b) Attending the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, June 1986;

(c) Attending a United Nations strategy session organized by the Special Committee - February 1987;

(d) Assisting in the organization of an International Student Conference by the Special Committee against Apartheid;

(e) Participating in United Nations Council for Namibia meetings, in 1987 in Buenos Aires and London;

(f) Representing AAM at the Special Committee's 25th anniversary meeting in New York in May 1988;

(g) Attending the United Nations International Conference against Apartheid in Sport, Harare, 1987;

(h) Attending the United Nations Seminar on Culture against Apartheid, September 1988;

(i) Attending the OAU, United Nations Conference on Refugees in Southern Africa, August 1988.

In addition, it has held consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Assistant Secretary-General and other staff of the Centre Against Apartheid in order to discuss the promotion of international action against apartheid. In March 1987 AAM hosted a tour of Britain by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Chairman was also a guest of AAM at the Nelson Mandela seventieth Birthday Tribute at Wembly Stadium in June 1988, which was broadcast world wide.

Other bodies with which AAM has had relations include the Centre on Transnational Corporations (invited to present evidence to a hearing in Geneva, September 1989); the Security Council 421 Committee (providing evidence of violations of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo); and the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly (invited to address a meeting in connection with the sixteenth special session held in December 1989).

Other relevant activities

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has actively promoted the implementation of a range of United Nations resolutions on South Africa, Namibia, and the southern African region. It distributes to the public large quantities of United Nations publications and other material and also reproduces specific documents - e.g., the United Nations registers on sport and cultural links with South Africa, at the request of interested parties (press, local authorities etc.). It has extensively publicized the Declaration on Apartheid; adopted at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, in February 1990.

It has also assisted in providing reports and information for the compilation of the United Nations registers and for numerous United Nations bodies.

AAM has also made representations to the Secretary-General and other United Nations officers and bodies concerning developments in southern Africa. The President of AAM made a number of representations to the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

The period covered by this report has been one of great significance for the Anti-Apartheid Movement. Agreement was reached on the implementation of the United Nations plan for the decolonization of Namibia, and the Declaration on Apartheid, represented an internationally agreed basis for a political settlement in South Africa. The Anti-apartheid Movement looks forward to continued co-operation with the United Nations in the period ahead, during which further progress should be made towards ending apartheid.

3. EUROPEAN FEDERATION OF CONFERENCE TOWNS

(Category II)

The European Federation of Conference Towns was founded in 1964 in Brussels, Belgium, by a number of civic leaders and non-governmental association directors, with the aim of raising the standard of official and non-official congresses and meetings. It aimed also to provide a professional association for those involved in providing conference facilities and services, most of whom represented towns and cities and professional organizations in Europe.

It has since come to represent the conference industry in many of its manifestations in providing assistance to agencies of the European Community (EC). It does this both directly and as a member of the European Tourism Action Group (ETAG), which is in turn associated with the European Travel Commission (ETC), on which each of 22 European nations has an official representative.

The membership has increased during this period from the original five to the current approximately 80 towns and cities.

Geographical membership remains in Europe. It has for some years included Eastern European nations (Hungary and Yugoslavia). This is shortly to be extended by the membership of towns in other Eastern European countries, following a meeting last month in Varna, Bulgaria, with representatives of Moscow, Prague, Sofia, Varna, Warsaw and the (then) East Berlin.

Funding remains by annual subscription from member towns. EFCT has worked closely with the EC in the current European Year of Tourism campaign and has recently been allocated certain funds under that heading by the Community to assist with the wider promotion of Europe as a place for official and corporate bodies to plan conferences.

EFCT is a close observer of the proceedings of the Economic and Social Council and keeps members aware to the best of its ability of what the Council is doing. It assists many United Nations and European Community meetings, through providing, via members, the conference centres and other accommodation used for these events, outside the United Nations/EC premises.

The Conference on European Security has, since its inception, been located in EFCT member towns, and a variety of services have been provided to ensure the efficiency and success of the series. At present it is completing a two-year location at the United Nations Centre in Vienna, and is to move to Finlandia Hall, Helsinki.

Our member towns are providing data on security and other aspects of the special building programme in Helsinki to provide for the change of venue. Services were offered by our member there at short notice for the recent meeting in that city between the Presidents of the United States and the USSR.

Similar services are offered in Vienna, Geneva, London, Brussels, Luxembourg, and other meeting cities of United Nations agencies. EFCT works closely with the Union of International Associations in Brussels, which is associated with the United Nations and EC, and has just taken part in a meeting there (2-3 October 1990) on all aspects of security at official and other conferences.

EFCT member towns are frequently involved in providing guidance and services to United Nations agencies that are planning meetings in member locations - e.g., meetings of the World Bank in Berlin, WHO in London etc.

EFCT supports the growth of equal opportunities for women and other groups within the international conference industry, an area where such practices have developed widely. The next EFCT President will be Ms. Tuula Lindberg, representing the city of Helsinki and the country of Finland.

EFCT is responsible for an annual report on the state of conference activity in Europe. It enjoys wide circulation and prestige and is the only report of its nature currently being complied.

EFCT publishes a bi-annual directory and a quarterly newsletter, both widely distributed, with copies to conference and other specialists in United Nations offices in Europe and the United States, and to the media. These and other EFCT publications are mainly in English, with some German and French involvement as well.

EFCT is at the forefront of education for young people for entry into and career development in the conference industry and has just completed (August 1990) its fourth summer school on this subject in Bergen (Norway). Previous summer schools were in Luxembourg, Antwerp and Gmunden.

It holds an annual conference and workshop. The 1990 one will take place in November in Granada. It will include a special congress for the mayors of European cities, to consider the benefits and problems of city tourism in general and congresses in particular.

The conference medium is a major component of the communications process, vitally important to the growth of Europe's economy, culture and social betterment, and the approaching single European market. EFCT is a significant segment of this growth and sees itself as an instrument for expediting a better world for Europeans of all countries.

4. IBERO-AMERICAN LAWYERS' UNION

(Category II)

The Ibero-American Lawyers' Union (UIBA), the purpose of which is to promote exchanges and closer relations between Ibero-American and Spanish members of the legal profession, was founded at the First Congress, held in November 1976.

In accordance with the Union's statutes, its membership includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Union's main organs are the Congress of Representatives (the supreme body), the Council of Delegates (the governing body), the Presidency (a permanent office held by a single person, with management, administrative and executive functions), the Permanent Secretariat (the working body, which advises the Presidency), the National Secretariats and the Working Commissions.

The following Congresses have been held to date: I - Madrid, 1976; II - Caracas, 1979; III - Mexico, 1980; IV - Panama City, 1982; V - Quito, 1983; VI - Mar del Plata (Argentina), 1984; VII - Rio de Janeiro, 1986; VIII - Guatemala, 1988.

Agreements have been reached at the various Congresses with regard to: incorporation agreements; the general principles of UIBA; Ibero-American integration (legal aspects); the legal profession and the status of law; judicial immunity; encroachment; the practice of law; deontology; professional secrecy; admission to the bar; consumer law; systems for gaining access to the profession and receiving training (professional initiation of young lawyers, clerkships); terrorism, drug addiction and drug trafficking; the legal profession and the legislative function, interprofessional unions; court-appointed lawyers; freedom of defence (lawyers and communication media); in-house lawyers, the future role of the legal profession; arbitration, standard laws and agreements; the legal profession and international trade law; international issues; the use of data processing in law; family law (adoption, divorce, reconciliation schemes, new genetics); ombudsmen; the legal profession, law and the role of the prosecutor; and the five hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

It should be noted that a resolution adopted at the Congress held at Caracas led, in July 1981, to a recommendation by the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Spain, Portugal and Latin America, meeting at Lima, that the Governments of its member countries should adopt the text of the "Standard Law of Arbitration" to which those studies had given rise.

The Union's Ninth Congress will be held from 15 to 19 October 1990 at Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic of Bolivia have agreed to serve as Honorary Chairmen of this Congress.

The agenda is as follows:

(a) UIBA on the threshold of the decade. The future of lawyers and their organizations;

(b) Democracy, the Constitution and the legal profession;

(c) Drug addiction, drug trafficking and the status of law. National and international perspectives. Classification and penalties;

(d) The deontology and deontological code of Ibero-American lawyers;

(e) Jurisdiction in relation to the powers of the State;

(f) Is an Ibero-American common code of proceedings possible?;

(g) Problems relating to the administration of justice. The lawyers' contribution to solutions. The independence of the judicial branch. The legal profession and international trade law. Arbitration. Banking secrecy in Ibero-America;

(h) The effectiveness of judicial decisions in the international arena.

Among other agreements, the Eighth Congress, held in Guatemala in 1988, decided that the Tenth Congress of UIBA would be held at Granada, Spain, in 1992.

5. INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION

(Category II)

Twenty-first biennial conference, September 1986

At its twenty-first biennial conference, attended by over 300 lawyers from 82 countries, the International Bar Association (IBA) discussed the UNCTAD position on bareboat registries and reviewed recent developments within UNCTAD in maritime law. It heard an address by staff members of the Legal Department of the United Nations Secretariat on current work at the United Nations of interest to international lawyers.

Section on business law, eighth conference, September 1987

A report was given by the Secretary of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) on recent UNCITRAL activities in maritime and transport law. Representatives from UNCITRAL and UNCTAD also addressed meetings on the UNCITRAL position on the allocation of risk and cost in electronic payments and the future of performance bonds. Attendance: 2,400 lawyers.

Twenty-second biennial conference, September 1988

The Chief, Maritime Legislation, UNCTAD, addressed a meeting on codes of conduct for liner conferences. Attendance: 1,900 lawyers.

Sections on business law and general practice, joint conference, October 1989

Meetings were held on the United Nations Convention on Multimodal Transport, the 1980 United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods; the UNIDROIT study of international franchising; the United Nations guidelines for draft basic principles on the role of lawyers; the views of OECD and ILO on workers' participation in corporate decision-making and their relevant codes of conduct and the draft UNIDROIT Convention on title to stolen works of art and illegal export of cultural property. A joint meeting was also held between the IBA Working Group on Indigenous Populations and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights to look at problems of common interest. Attendance: 2,800 lawyers.

Twenty-third biennial conference, September 1990

Meetings discussed the United Nations Convention on the Liability of Transport Terminals in International Trade; developments since 1980 on codes of conduct for transnational corporations, addressed by an official of UNCTC; the UNIDROIT draft convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects and the draft United

Nations bilateral treaty on the prevention of crimes that infringe on cultural heritage.

Representatives to the United Nations

IBA has representatives accredited to the United Nations offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. They keep IBA advised continually of developments of interest to international lawyers, and reports on those developments are published regularly in the IBA journals, International Business Lawyer and International Legal Practitioner.

Links between IBA specialist committees and the United Nations

Each of the following Committees has appointed one or more members to act as liaison officer with the United Nations body specified. The role of the officers is to keep the United Nations advised of IBA activities likely to be of interest and to inform their IBA committees of United Nations activities relevant to their areas of interest. Reports of developments are regularly published in the committee newsletter:

Maritime and transport law	UNCTAD, UNCITRAL
Antitrust and trade law	UNCTAD
Arbitration	UNCITRAL
Environmental law	UNEP
Utility law	OECD
Sales of goods	UNIDROIT
Labour law	ILO
Construction law	UNIDO, UNCITRAL
Codes of conduct for transnational corporations	OECD, UNCTC, UNCTAD
Franchising	UNIDROIT
Space law	United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space

In addition, the Construction Committee has since 1987 set up two sub-committees to assist UNCITRAL staff in identifying and drafting new guidelines on international procurement and generally on the drafting of UNCITRAL legal guides.

In May/June 1988, the Chairman of the IBA Arbitration Committee toured a number of Asian and Pacific Rim countries lecturing on 30 years of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards (1958). That Convention was also discussed at meetings of the Committee in China (March 1989) and New York (September 1990).

The United Nations draft basic principles on the role of lawyers have been discussed at IBA conferences since 1987. IBA representatives have attended a number of regional meetings organized by the United Nations to discuss the draft, the most recent being those organized in Siracuse and Cuba in 1990, at which the Chairman of the Criminal Law Committee represented the IBA. The latest draft of the principles was given formal approval by the general meeting of IBA members, held on 21 September 1990 in New York.

6. INTERNATIONAL DRIVING TESTS COMMITTEE

(Category II)

The International Driving Tests Committee (Commission internationale des examens de conduite automobile (CIECA)) was established in 1956. Twenty countries from Europe and North Africa regularly participate in its work and a further 10 countries world-wide receive CIECA reports and other documents.

During the period 1986-1989, CIECA continued its work to exchange information and increase common understanding of the practices of different countries in the field of driver testing and training.

International congresses

During the period of the report, three international Congresses were held. At all three Congresses there was an exchange of information on the development of driver testing and training in each CIECA participating country.

In 1986, the 21st Congress was held in Bern, Switzerland. Besides the general exchange of information, the Congress considered driving tests for two-wheeled motor vehicles; training and testing of the drivers of heavy goods vehicles; public attitudes towards the driving test; the physical and mental fitness of candidates for driving tests; and the practice of requiring further training or a re-test following a period of suspension or withdrawal of a driving licence.

In 1987, the 22nd Congress was held in Oslo, Norway. The Congress considered the Norwegian practice of issuing a driving licence in stages; the training of instructors in Norway; and studies on the effect of stress on driving examiners.

In 1988, the 23rd Congress was held in Lisbon, Portugal. The Congress considered the training of driving examiners in Portugal; and the advanced training of young drivers in France. The Congress also decided that the 24th Congress would be held in 1990 in Stockholm, Sweden.

Permanent bureau

During the period of the report, the Permanent Bureau met twice yearly, to make arrangements for the sesquennial Congresses and to further the exchange of information between participating countries. In particular, the Bureau supervised the issuing and the subsequent processing of questionnaires on the practice of driver testing and training in the participating countries.

7. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

(Category II)

During the past four years the International Federation of Human Rights continued to expand its activities by working with international organizations and with the constituent national leagues.

Utilizing a method which has now proved very effective, the Federation conducted many missions of inquiry and judicial observer missions.

These included the following:

(a) 1986: Tunisia (the Mestiri trial), Canada (north-eastern Quebec), Mexico (status of Indians), Congo (Brazzaville) (the N'Dala trial), Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Algeria (the trial of Bouchelil, a militant Berber), the Congo, New Caledonia (trial of a pro-autonomy Kanak), Mali (expulsion from France of 101 Malians), Brazil (child protection);

(b) 1987: Tunisia (the Chamari trial, and the trial of Islamists), Italy (the Carlotto affair), Turkey (the Mehdi-Zana trial), Indonesia, Chile, South Africa, Singapore, Haiti (late 1987 elections), French Guiana, Burkina Faso, Mauritania;

(c) 1988: Israel, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, South Africa (children under detention), Turkey (Kutlu-Sargin trial), Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Egypt (trial of Baha'is), Haiti, Fiji, Hungary (Romanian refugees), Czechoslovakia, Japan, Philippines, Northern Ireland;

(d) 1989/1990: Turkey (four missions), Sicily, Uruguay, Chile (two missions), Brazil, Israel and the occupied territories, Slovenija, Kossovo (two missions), Federal Republic of Germany (trial of Kurds), Benin, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Sahara, Romania (clashes with the Hungarian minority), Canada (the Mohawk Indian issue) ....

Reports on these missions were distributed, inter alia, to the press and to international organizations.

As to international organizations, the International Federation of Human Rights attended, in particular, all the meetings of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, at which it spoke on a number of issues, for example:

(a) At the session held in February/March 1987: South Africa (detention of children), Guatemala (missing persons), El Salvador, Chile (repression), Colombia, Indonesia (executions), France (situation in police stations), Iran, Lebanon;

(b) At the session held in February/March 1988: Israel, world hunger, Haiti, the Tamils in Sri Lanka, banned leagues of human rights, minorities (in particular, the plight of the Kurds in Iraq);

(c) At the session held in August 1989: China, Japan (preventive detention), Morocco (hunger strikers), Argentina (missing children), the rights of the child, refugees ....

The International Federation of Human Rights also made statements before various working groups established by the Commission in Geneva.

As a non-governmental organization accredited to the Council of Europe, the Federation also made statements and suggestions to the Council through its permanent representative at Strasbourg.

The International Federation of Human Rights once again held press conferences, issued communiqués and made urgent appeals to the Governments responsible, denouncing human rights violations and exerting pressure to bring about positive results.

The Federation also maintained close co-operation with its constituent national leagues, whose mission is to monitor respect for human rights in their own countries, sometimes at risk to their members' lives. At its two Congresses, held in December 1986 at Valladolid (Spain) and June 1989 in Paris (France), the International Federation of Human Rights also welcomed several new affiliated leagues, bringing the total to 49. The new leagues include those of South Africa, Iran (in exile), Mauritania, Ecuador, Mali, Senegal and Viet Nam (in exile). At the most recent Congress, in Paris, the category of corresponding league was also established, and 10 organizations were admitted to it.

The International Federation of Human Rights also participated in various events promoting human rights, including the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in December 1988 and the two-hundredth anniversary of the French Declaration in 1989. The Federation itself took the initiative in organizing several events: for example, its June 1989 Congress was devoted to women, and a number of the most famous women's rights advocates were present; it convened a meeting at Prague (Czechoslovakia) in January 1990 of representatives from all its affiliated leagues in Eastern European countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania ...); and it organized a colloquium at Caen (France) in June 1990 on democracy and human rights.

To conclude this summary of activities, which of course is not exhaustive, it should be noted that the International Federation of Human Rights is pursuing its efforts to bring to fruition a number of projects to which it attaches particular importance. These include the preparation of a statute for observers carrying out missions of inquiry and the establishment of an international court of criminal justice before which leaders guilty of human rights violations could be brought for trial.

8. REHABILITATION INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Rehabilitation International (RI), an international non-governmental organization founded in 1922, is a federation of national, regional and international organizations and agencies working to promote the prevention of disability, the rehabilitation of disabled people and the equalization of opportunities within society on behalf of disabled people and their families throughout the world. RI is currently composed of 145 member organizations in 83 nations. Its Governing Assembly, representative of the membership, meets annually and its vice presidents and deputy vice presidents represent seven world regions.

Participation in United Nations meetings

Annual reporting and review of activities were submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, UNICEF and UNESCO. Rehabilitation International maintains consultative relationships with each of the United Nations and its specialized agencies concerned with disability-related matters and maintains active liaison with WHO, ILO and UNESCO through its Medical, Vocational and Education Commissions, respectively. Regular consultations are held by senior officers of RI with responsible officials in these agencies, including the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna and New York, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and the United National regional commissions (e.g. ESCAP, ESCWA, ECLA). The RI Vice President for the Arab Region served as Chairman of the United Nations/ESCWA Expert Meeting on Disability, Amman (Jordan), November 1989.

The Secretary-General of Rehabilitation International participated in each United Nations Inter-agency meeting in the Decade of Disabled Persons (Vienna, December 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989). In 1989, RI prepared and presented a background paper, "Social security and employment of people with disabilities".

In August 1987, the RI President presented a background statement by RI to the United Nations Global Meeting of Experts to Review the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, held in Stockholm.

Co-operation with specialized agencies

The RI/UNICEF Technical Support Programme on Childhood Disability has been an ongoing project since 1980. The Programme Officer serves as the focal point at UNICEF Headquarters to help UNICEF field offices and personnel in developing countries to integrate rehabilitation and disability prevention services within their primary care programmes. Programme guidelines for UNICEF personnel were developed in 1988 and an audio-visual slide programme to document exemplary field projects is now in development. In 1989, RI carried out an on-site study of the rehabilitation needs of disabled children and women victims of armed conflict, which is being finalized for presentation to the UNICEF Executive Board.

RI continues to receive a subvention from UNESCO to facilitate information dissemination and exchange among international non-governmental organizations in the disability field. These funds also assist production and distribution of "Rehab Meetings", a database listing of forthcoming international conferences and exhibitions in the field of disability, and support RI in its secretariat functions for the International Council on Disability. ICOD held annual non-governmental organizations plenary meetings on disability in 1986 (New York City), 1987 (Stockholm) and 1988 (Vienna). The ICOD Executive Committee met in December 1989, in Vienna, in association with the United Nations inter-agency meeting. The ICOD Compendium was published in 1988.

In October 1987, the first phase of the study for the ILO on new technologies and employment of persons with disabilities was concluded with submission of a final report. The second phase of the study was initiated in 1989 for the period through 1990.

Other relevant activities

In June 1986, RI and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in Vienna held an international experts meeting on legislation for equalization of opportunities on behalf of persons with disabilities, marking the conclusion of a study carried out by RI for the Centre on that subject. A report of the study was published by RI and distributed internationally.

In October 1987, an RI luncheon was held at the United Nations, attended by senior United Nations officials in honour of the Chairman of the RI affiliate in China. An RI delegation also had a private meeting on disability matters with the Secretary-General.

At the 16th World Congress of RI, held in September 1988, in Tokyo, United Nations representatives presented plenary papers on children and disability, equalization of opportunities in employment of disabled persons, and the mid-point of the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons. Speakers at the World Congress included Mr. Henryk Sokalski, on behalf of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna; Mr. Ramalingaswami, on behalf of the Executive Director of UNICEF; Mr. S. I. Niwa, representing the ILO. Four thousand participants from 99 nations attended the World Congress.

In August 1989, RI conducted the International Conference on Rehabilitation of Disabled Children in Tallinn, Estonia, held under the sponsorship of UNICEF and the Estonian Children's Fund and in co-operation with the United Nations Expert Meeting on Human Resources in the Disability Field.

In 1989, RI contributed technical concepts to the production of the United Nations film "Breaking Barriers", produced to promote the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

RI regularly reports on activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies through its publications, International Rehabilitation Review (English),

Rehabilitación (Spanish), Rehabilitation International Newsletter and One in Ten (English, French, Spanish and Arabic). The newsletter is published jointly with UNICEF. Samples of these publications are available from the Secretariat. RI publications reach 20,000 readers in 150 countries.

Rehabilitation International, through its extensive programme of activities, has addressed every aspect of the priority areas identified by the World Programme of Action Concerning Disabled Persons and related to the equalization of opportunities, including legislation; accessibility; income maintenance and social security; education; training and employment. RI has been actively associated with programmes for the prevention of impairments, disabilities and handicaps and programmes for accelerating the implementation of basic rehabilitation services. The RI 1986 Governing Assembly took action to ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making, in harmony with the objectives of both the World Programme of Action and its own constitution. The 1987 meeting of the RI Assembly held a special discussion session on the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

9. WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

War Resisters International was founded in 1921 on the basis of the following declaration:

> War is a crime against humanity. I am therefore determined not to support any kind of war and to strive for the removal of all causes of war.

WRI currently has affiliates in 26 countries. Its principal sources of funds are donations from supporters, affiliation fees and income from sales of the broken rifle badge and some charitable grants for research work or study conferences.

WRI presented statements on conscientious objection to the Commission on Human Rights in 1987 and 1989 and its Chairperson made a statement to the special session of the General Assembly, on disarmament, in 1988.

WRI has been represented on the NGO Disarmament Committee in Geneva and at the European Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine and the International Co-ordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. WRI also took part in the "Time for peace" events in Israel/Palestine in December 1989.

WRI has publicized the resolution on conscientious objection of the Commission on Human Rights, distributing the text in numerous languages. It has made a priority of solidarity work with South African war resisters. In addition to publicizing South African war resistance for its publications, WRI has arranged international speaking tours for South African war resisters and has campaigned in support of those in prison or detention and to extend the right to asylum. In 1989 WRI Co-ordinator Howard Clark, a black United States Viet Nam veteran and a Dutch conscientious objector, undertook a speaking tour of South Africa at the request of war resisters.

UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/C.2/1991/2/Add.6
14 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
21 January-1 February 1991
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Quadrennial reports, 1986-1989

Report submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

* E/C.2/1991/1.

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NOTE

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, organizations in consultative status with the Council, categories I and II, shall submit to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, through the Secretary-General, every fourth year, a brief report of their activities, specifically as regards the support they have given to the work of the United Nations. On the basis of the findings of the Committee's examination of the report and other relevant information, the Committee may recommend to the Council any reclassification in status of the organization concerned as it deems appropriate.

At its 1981 session, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations decided that quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations for its session should be limited to no more than two pages single-spaced. Furthermore, the Committee at its 1989 session, stressed the need for non-governmental organizations required to submit quadrennial reports to provide the Secretariat with clear and timely information, including, inter alia, a brief introductory statement recalling the aims and purposes of the organization.

Pursuant to the above decisions, the Secretariat, in January 1990, communicated to all relevant organizations guidelines for the completion of the quadrennial report (see annex).

The material issued in this series of documents is reproduced as submitted by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II, and therefore reflects their policies and terminology and not necessarily those of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Supplementary material, such as annual reports and samples of publications, is available in the Non-Governmental Organizations Unit of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

(Category I)

1. After the successful twelfth Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), which was held at Budapest, from 23 to 29 November 1986, a number of activities and projects were carried out and implemented based on the Programme of Action adopted by the Assembly and on the Plan of Work agreed upon at the Executive Committee meetings of WFDY held in 1987, 1988 and 1990.

2. For our work on peace and disarmament, WFDY promoted important action, together with our member organizations in different regions, on issues pertaining to peace and disarmament, which increased their participation in this issue. As a concrete contribution, we organized the following events: the International Meeting on Joint Youth Actions for a Peaceful Indian Ocean and a Nuclear Weapon-Free Asia and the Pacific, held in October 1987 in Bombay, India; a regional Youth Forum for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament, held in 1988 in Sydney, Australia; and the South Pacific Forum for Peace and Nuclear Disarmament, held in 1989 in Wellington, New Zealand. These events contributed immensely to our idea of an anti-nuclear youth coalition, with such practical results as the youth coalition against nuclear tests in the Pacific.

3. Our work also centred on the promotion of awareness among our member organizations of the dangers of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the dissolution of military blocs and alliances and the solution of regional conflicts.

4. During this period we carried out a solidarity tour with victims of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to a number of European countries. This contributed to the third world-wide "Peace wave" staged in almost 70 countries.

5. In the field of international solidariy, our Federation contributed to the call of the international community for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, which resulted in his release in 1990; it rendered concrete and material support to the people of South Africa under the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) in the struggle against apartheid, and to the front-line States. As part of this effort, an international conference on the struggle against apartheid was organized in Maputo, Mozambique, in 1988. Several seminars on the situation in southern Africa were organized during the period under review.

6. On Namibia, WFDY contributed to the process of independence by sending official delegations and journalists to that country to observe the elections.

7. Our Federation paid greater attention to the struggle of the peoples in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, Chile and El Salvador, and to the Middle East, particularly Palestine. We presented a report to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at Geneva in 1988 on the violation of human rights in the occupied territories.

8. In our work on global problems, in 1988 we organized an international symposium on global problems in Frankfurt, Germany. We improved our position papers on a new international economic order and foreign debt, disarmament and development, environmental protection, and the scientific and technological revolution.

9. As a concrete contribution to the question of environment, an international seminar on environmental protection and development was organized in May 1989 in Hameenlinna, Finland. Another international conference on a new international economic order and development was jointly organized by WFDY, the Arab Youth Union and the Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM) and held in Tripoli in November 1989.

10. An international youth campaign for the defense of the Amazonian region was launched and initiated by WFDY, together with the co-operation of different youth, student and environmental organizations. It was followed by an event in June 1990 organized in Manaus, Brazil, which brought together a number of youth organizations in that region and a number of international and regional organizations.

11. We established fruitful contacts and relations with the specialized agencies on a number of issues related to youth. We organized jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an international symposium entitled "World and Youth - Changes in East-West relations and the influences on the South", which was held in Budapest on 1 and 2 September 1990. This symposium brought together representatives of Western and Eastern Europe, participants from third world countries and prominent persons from the Council of Europe and the European Parliament, as well as ministers responsible for youth affairs in Europe and politicians from third world countries.

12. During 1989, our Federation, as one of the initiators and promoters of the Festival Movement, contributed immensely to the thirteenth Festival of Youth and Students, held in Pyongyang in July 1989, which brought together 18,000 participants from different countries of the world.

13. Our Federation contributed to the work on youth rights and human rights in general. A regional African seminar on rural youth and participation in national development was organized in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in 1987. It brought together youth organizations in Africa dealing specifically with questions related to rural youth.

14. Our Federation held several bilateral seminars with our numerous partner organizations on a number of issues.

15. Finally, intensive preparations are under way for our thirteenth Assembly, to be held in Athens from 5 to 10 December 1990, when decisions will be taken on our plan of activities for the coming year.